

The *Britannia* crossed the line at 10:32:05 o'clock, the *Vigilant* fifteen seconds later. The breeze was light and not favourable for the *Vigilant*.

Almost continuously the *Britannia* increased, though in the last leg of the first round the *Vigilant* pulled up, so that when the East Pier buoy was passed, making the completion of one-third of the race, she was but thirty seconds behind. On the next round, however, the *Britannia* showed 4 minutes and 12 seconds ahead, and the race was plainly hers. Meanwhile the enthusiasm of the spectators suffered a dampening by a succession of thunder showers. The *Britannia* won.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), July 20th.
The two men who on April 18th murdered Mr. Mackay, the manager of the Commercial Bank of Barabara, were executed to-day at Tamworth.

BELFAST, July 21st.
Corbett says he has no intention of meeting anybody until he has settled with Jackson.

LONDON, July 21st.
The race for the National Breeders' Produce stakes of 5,000 sovereigns was won by *Salafy*, Sancy Moll second.
At the meeting of the National Rifle Association to-day the St. George's contest was won by King with a score of 77. Scotland won the National Challenge Trophy. The Queen's prize was won by Private Reaume of the Third Lanarkshire Regiment with a score of 283.

July 22nd.
The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed that notwithstanding the attempt at concealment, it is clearly established that over a thousand persons lost their lives during the recent earthquakes.

Lord Brassey will leave England next month to make a tour of the United States.

MADRID, July 22nd.
It is officially announced that a force of Mohammedan Malays surprised the Spanish troops at Mindanao, and, which resulted in the fighting the *Malay Archipelago*, the Spanish troops, including one officer, were killed and forty-seven wounded, of whom two officers died.

ODessa, July 22nd.
It is now certain that 140 persons went down with the Italian steamer *Columbia*, which collided with the Russian steamer *Vladimir* in the Black Sea a few days ago. All the evidence incriminates the Russian steamer, who deliberately abandoned the *Columbia* and her crew and passengers to their fate.

BRISTOL (France), July 22nd.
The steamer *Odin* bound from Barcelona Spain, for Bergen, Norway. All of the crew were saved.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "KOWSHING."

MARINE INQUIRY.

A Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances connected with the sinking of the British steamer *Kowshing*, belonging to the Indo-China S. N. Co., by the Japanese war-vessel *Nanase*, was held at the British Consulate at Yokohama, on the 17th inst. Mr. J. J. Quinn, British Consul, presided, the other members of the court being Capt. J. Mitchell, of the ship *Capit York*, and Captain Thomas E. Cowell, of the ship *Drumellian*.

After hearing evidence the following findings and order were issued:—

The steamship *Kowshing* was an iron vessel, 3,155 tons registered tonnage, official number 87,000, built at Barrow-in-Furber, and belonging to the Indo-China S. N. Co. It appears from the evidence given before this Court, that she sailed from Taku on or about the 23rd day of July, 1894, bound for Gassan, in Korea, with 700 cargo, but with 1,000 Chinese troops on board. That everything went well until the morning of the 25th July, when about 9 a.m. the *Nanase*, a Japanese man-of-war, signalled to her to stop, and anchor, which she did in eleven fathoms of water, with the island of Shogai-ul bearing about N by E, distant about 13 miles. That after communicating with the *Kowshing* twice by boat, and ordering the officers to quit the vessel, which they were prevented from doing by the Chinese troops, the *Nanase* came within 1 p.m., discharged a torpedo at the *Kowshing*, and then striking her the *Nanase* fired a broadside of five heavy guns at her, and continued firing both heavy and machine guns from deck and tops until the sank, about an hour later. That when the firing commenced, numbers of the crew and Chinese troops jumped overboard, amongst them the master, Thomas Ryder Galsworthy, the first mate, Lewis Henry Tamplin, and a quarter-master, Linces Evangelista (a Manila man), who are the only members of the crew at present known to be saved.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:—

- 1.—That the ship was sufficiently seaworthy and well fitted in all necessary respects.
- 2.—That the conduct of the officers and crew before and up to the time of the sinking of the vessel was satisfactory and free from blame.
- 3.—That the cause of the sinking was due to her having been repeatedly struck by heavy cannon shots from the *Nanase*, a Japanese man-of-war.
- 4.—That no efforts on the part of the master and crew would have availed to avert the catastrophe.
- 5.—That the Court attaches no blame whatever to the master, Thomas Ryder Galsworthy, or any of the officers or crew.
- 6.—The expenses of the Court, fixed at £6,400, are hereby approved.

Dated at Nagasaki the 7th day of August, 1894.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The following items are translations from late Japanese papers:—
The Japanese Red-Cross Society has completed arrangements for establishing six hospitals in Korea.

The *Sinkangwa Maru* reports having passed a number of Chinese bodies floating in the sea between Chemulpo and Fusan.

A large number of Chinese stationed at Gishin are reported to have deserted upon hearing the news of the disaster at Asan.

Telegrams dated Yokohama, 17th inst., state that a squadron of Japanese men-of-war had arranged to bombard Utsu-Yei (Wei-hat-wei) on the 15th. The newly-formed Korean Government will dispatch an Ambassador to the Treaty Powers, to inform them of Korea's strict independence. All formalities hitherto observed by Korea as a vassal of China are to be abolished. The Crown Prince of Korea will probably visit Japan.

The *Hochi* has learnt from a trustworthy quarter that the United States of America has resolved to despatch the *Montevideo*, the *Olympia*, the *Philadelpia*, and the *Boston* to the East, to protect her interests during the Japan-China war. They are said to have already started for their destination.

Amongst other important documents discovered on board the Chinese captured gunboat is one said to contain the following:—
The Japanese are brave at the best; but their courage does not last long. Don't be in a hurry to vanquish them. We must take every possible measure to make them weary and dispirited."

A native messenger arrived at Seoul recently for the purpose of obtaining official instructions

with reference to a number of Chinese soldiers, about 450 in number, said to have floated in a naked and starving condition on to an island near Asan. A number of these men, who were contributed for their maintenance. It was afterwards discovered they were a portion of the troops from the ill-fated steamer *Kowshing*.

The *Kokumin* states that five British men-of-war are lying at anchor at Otsu, watching the movements of the Russian fleet on the other side of the sea. Some other British ships have gone to the China Sea to keep watch on the movements of the French Squadron in the neighbourhood of the strait, and any ambitious attempt which France may conceive against Siam.

It is stated in the *Asahi* and several other papers that the Japanese Government have decided to return the arms seized from the Koreans when the latter opened fire against the Japanese troops on the 23rd ult., as they were proceeding toward the Palace escorting Mr. Otori. It is believed that this course will be taken by the Government owing to the fact that the Korean soldiers who fired against the Japanese must have been instigated by the Ming faction, and also because these soldiers have been friendly rather than otherwise toward the Japanese since that incident and because the Korean Government has expressed regret for the occurrence.

The *Night Night's* Fusan correspondent wired the following news to Tokyo, under date the 10th instant:—Fifteen hundred Chinese troops are said to have recently reached Kal-ping from Phyong-yang, and from four thousand five hundred to five thousand more are to follow. Kal-ping is a town in Phyong-an province, and is distant only about 17 miles north of Seoul.

The *Night Night* presumes that a decisive battle may have already taken place on the banks of the Im-jie-gang. This news is contradictory to the report that the Chinese troops have not been seen at Phyong-yang and that the Japanese have occupied the place. We are, however, inclined to place credence in this latter report, for the same place of intelligence is given in yesterday's issue of the *Yifu*, though the *Yifu's* correspondent, also telegraphing from Fusan, puts the vanguard at 1,000, and the main body to follow them at 4,000 men.

The battle of A-san is thus described by the Nagasaki native papers:—

On the 25th ult. 3,000 Japanese troops left Seoul for A-san. After two days' marching they arrived in the vicinity of Suigun, and encamped at a place called Sosa-jio. In the meantime, the Chinese, hearing of the approach of the Japanese, sent out 3,000 picked men to occupy a fortified place named Selkan, situated on the road from Seoul to A-san. They also sent 500 men to occupy a strong position on the banks of the river Anjon, between Selkan and Sosa-jio. On approaching the Chinese camp, the Japanese commander sent a message, in the names of the King of Korea calling upon the Chinese to retire from the country peacefully, otherwise the question would have to be decided by an appeal to arms. By this time the Japanese troops had arrived within about 6,000 metres of the Chinese camp at Selkan, and instead of complying with the Japanese request to retire, they opened fire, but without effect, owing to the distance. On the night of the 25th, the Japanese troops, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, were divided into two divisions, one of which crossed the river higher up, and the other lower down, in order to attack the Chinese front and rear, at a given signal. Considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing the lower part of the river, owing to recent rain, and a number of soldiers were drowned. On landing on the opposite bank they were attacked by the 500 Chinese sent there to guard the place. After a desperate struggle for about an hour the Chinese retreated in utter confusion to Selkan. No mention is made of the loss on the Chinese side, but the Japanese lost their leader, Lieut. Matsuzaki, and five other officers were wounded. This occurred about 5.30 a.m. Arriving in the vicinity of Selkan, the Japanese were given and the two divisions made a simultaneous attack upon the Chinese. A severe and bloody battle then ensued, resulting in the capture of all the Chinese troops, 300 of whom were killed, 300 wounded, and the rest fled to Asan. Following them up with all haste, Asan was next attacked and subdued, the Chinese fleeing to Koshin, in the Chinese-Ido. By 8 a.m. the Japanese troops were in full possession of Asan with the reported loss of about 70 killed and wounded.

On the 5th instant the Japanese troops returned from Asan to Seoul, where they were received with honour, both by Japanese and Koreans, by whom a triumphal arch had been erected near the entrance to the capital. The officers of the expedition were received in audience and entertained at a banquet by the King of Korea.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE KOREAN QUESTION.

A Japanese contemporary learns on good authority that the United States ships *Montevideo*, *Olympia*, *Philadelpia*, and *Boston* are on their way to Japanese waters, with a view to the protection of American interests. The *Montevideo* is a steel coast defence barbettes ship of 4,048 tons and 5,400 horse-power, having 13 inches of armour on her belt and 14 inches on her barbettes. She is armed with two 12-in. one 4.5 ton, two 10-in. six 6-pdr. quick-firing guns, 4 2-pdr. quick-firing and 4 machine guns, and can steam 16 knots an hour.

The *Olympia* is a steel cruiser of 5,500 tons and 13,500 horse-power, armed on her barbettes to a thickness of 4 inches and protected on her deck with from 2 to 4 inches of armour. She carries 8 4-in., 10 3.5-in. quick-firing, 14 6-pdr. quick-firing, 6 3-pdr. quick-firing, and 4 machine guns, and is credited with 20 knots an hour.

The *Philadelpia* is a smaller cruiser of 4,413 tons and 10,500 horse-power, deck protected to a maximum thickness of 4 inches. She carries 12 6-in., 4 6-pdr. quick-firing, 4 2-pdr. quick-firing and 7 machine guns, and can steam 19 knots.

The *Boston* is of 3,890 tons, 3,780 horse-power, partially deck-protected and armed with 2 8-in. 24-ton, 6 6-in. 3-ton, 5 quick-firing and 6 machine guns. She has a crew of 150 men.

It is believed that with the *Baltimore* and the *Concord* these will make the United States squadron in the Far East strong enough for all emergencies that are likely to present themselves.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHEMULPO, August 3rd.
The Japanese do excel in one thing and that is in planning how to kill the foreign representatives for a long time before they now see that they have simply been made cats' paws of by Otori. Japan first pretended to accept the mediation of a European power, all the while assuring the representatives that they were here only to guard their people, etc. (ed. *Asahi*).

Every one sees now that Japan only wanted to gain time in order to make her preparations more complete. She has now thrown off the mask, disclosing her real intentions and showing the world how a nation can pretend to be civilized and yet remain one of the dark ages, going beyond what even a South American Republic would not dare to do. The foreign residents are disgusted and very angry at the *Asahi*'s

affair, and Japan finds very few friends, excepting an American in Seoul, who is strongly suspected of being in the pay of the Japanese Government as a spy and who is consequently tabooed by even his own countrymen and one or two political "sore heads." The writer in the correspondence columns of 20th July, who signs himself N. Arlesio should certainly change his designation to B. F. Morokelsoe if he imagines for a moment that Japan is to be the deliverer of Korea, for since the *Kowshing* affair no one would have a right to speak a good word for Japan. Also the fact of the 45 men who were saved by the *Lion*, of whom 40 were clinging to the wreck in danger from starvation where they were and if they jumped into the sea in danger from sharks. Japanese steamers were going back and forth all day and yet not a boat made the least attempt to save them although they must have passed by as the wreck is along the way and steamers always pass by.

The battle was not fought at Yashan as at first supposed, but at Sownoon, on the way to Seoul. Two thousand Chinese troops were marching on Seoul when they were attacked by the Japs and many of them killed and wounded. They, however, made a brave resistance, as 500 Japanese were killed and quite a large number wounded. A number of the wounded were brought to Chemulpo and the rest taken to Seoul. The action of the Japs (who, I may add, wear red crosses on their sleeves) illustrates their nature very well. After the attack on the palace a number of wounded Koreans were carried to the Japanese camp and the Japs posed as civilized beings. This was very well until the fight two days ago when the wounded Koreans were told to go and those who could not go were politely (I dare say the polite Jap would not have said so) laid out on the roadside to take care of themselves. It was not a victory to boast much of. There were 8,000 Japanese and 4,000 Chinese and the fact that so many Japanese were killed and wounded speaks well for the Chinese. The arms and guns that were captured were brought to Chemulpo and will be sent to Japan as trophies.

The Japanese could not pursue a better course in order to get themselves thoroughly hated. They seem to have lost control over their men entirely. They go into Korean houses and help themselves to eatables or money. They seized all the coolies and horses near Seoul, and obliged them at the point of the bayonet to take care of their luggage to Yashan. Three of the coolies who rebelled were shot. I should not be surprised any day to see an uprising of Koreans against the Japanese who are here. All they want to do is to get the Chinese would only arm and give them a lesson they would make it very uncomfortable for the Japanese.

The Korean King was compelled at the point of the bayonet to declare war against China. They first hesitated indignantly after indignantly on him. They took knives and cut his silk clothes from off his body and gave him a suit of linen clothes, and he is closely guarded as a prisoner, not in his own room in the palace but in one of the side rooms formerly occupied by a eunuch. The Regent, however, is made of firmer metal. He refused to be King or Regent or in fact to have anything to do with the Japanese at all. He is threatened with death and ultimatums are hurled at him every day, but he holds out firm and refuses to answer any of them.

Captain Rogers of H.M.S. *Archer* sent a formal demand for the release of the British subject whom the Japanese claimed to have saved from the *Kowshing*, and the answer was a curt short note from the Japanese Admiral's secretary saying that they had been sent to Nagasaki.

A notice that Renter says that Japan has apologized for the brutal attack upon Mr. Gardner. Up to the present time Mr. Gardner has had no intimation whatever of the fact. Officials who Japanese privities still continue to be appointed in Korea, and the answer was a curt short note from the Japanese Admiral's secretary saying that they had been sent to Nagasaki.

A note from Seoul just now states that a firing was heard in the direction of the East Gate of Seoul, but no one knows what it is about. H.M.S. *Seymour* has arrived.

New officials are being appointed at a rate that would do credit to a Cleveland administration. Kim Ka-Chin has been appointed President of the Foreign Office, and Kim Ha-Yeng, Kim Ha-Kou, Cho Heu-Yen, Au Kyung-Syow, and Yoo Kil-Chyoun have been appointed to high offices. It is needless to say that these are all creatures of the Japanese and all speak Japanese. Kim Ka-Chin has issued his first order as President, which is to be sent to every prefectural town and posted on the *yamen* gates, but I very much question whether it will be posted up in the country districts, as the hatred of the Japanese is so great. The order includes a number of reforms, among them being the following:—

- 1.—Widows are to be allowed to re-marry without losing caste.
- 2.—The distinction between gentry and commoners is to be abolished.
- 3.—The long-sleeved over-garment worn by the gentry is prohibited.
- 4.—The hat band is to be shortened.
- 5.—Marriage is forbidden to girls under the age of 16 years.
- 6.—The caste of illegitimate children is to be abolished.
- 7.—The Korean steamers are to be handed over to the Japanese for carrying purposes.
- 8.—In No. 6, I apply the term illegitimate to the sons of concubines, to which class Kim Ka-Chin belongs. By Korean law they are only allowed certain privileges, one of which is that only certain positions are open to them, so that a man's official post almost always stamps him as belonging to the one or the other class. Now can the illegitimate children of nobles hold rank above a certain class. All this is to be abolished. As for No. 7, all the Korean steamers manned by Koreans but having Japanese officers have long ago been seized by the Japanese, but the larger ones are offered by Germany and Japan as yet been wisely let alone. The whole affair raises several interesting questions whether the foreign representatives will recognise the new appointments or not; we hope not. They are certainly not appointed by the Korean king but by Otori. But the apathy of the foreign representatives in Seoul so far does not lead one to expect much.

I have just heard a genuine report of the fight at Yashan. The Chinese General, thinking the position of the camp was not good, decided on moving it to Tohywan, not knowing that the Japanese were marching down from Seoul. With the usual Chinese dilatoriness he left 300 Chinese guarding some stores and ammunition, intending to meet them the next day. The Chinese guarding the stores were attacked on both sides and of course nearly all killed, but the Japanese mistaking them for the smoke a party of their own men for Chinese also fired on them, so that on the whole about 300 Japanese were killed. It is rather a dubious kind of victory. The Japanese take no prisoners and a lot of the Japanese soldiers came up

from Yashan and report the following story, which I give for what it is worth, merely adding that it is told by the Japanese, who see nothing in it to condemn but rather regard it as a clever and commendable military act:—"Some Chinese soldiers were escaping to China in a junk when they were captured by the Japanese, who towed them off. Two of the soldiers tried to escape when they were promptly shot with all the Chinese who were in the junk."

It is about time for European powers to step in and tell the Japs something about the way civilized soldiers are governed. Five refugee families came up from the country and told a pitiful tale about the conduct of the Japanese soldiers towards Koreans in the country. The cook of H.M.S. *Archer* was badly beaten and otherwise maltreated the morning, while those foreigners who have Chinese servants can no longer send them on errands, as the Japanese bully them in a shameful manner. We hear that last night eight Chinese coolies were murdered on the jetty by Japanese, and the Korean coolies who carried their luggage were imprisoned and yet remain so at the Japanese Consulate for daring to carry luggage for a Chinaman.

The Chinese army has retreated to Kong Chyow, capital of the province of Chyong Chyow, but as there are 30,000 Japanese troops in Korea it is impossible for the few Chinese to hold out long. The four Korean steamers have been ordered to get ready to transport Japanese troops to Pyeng An.

This morning the English fleet arrived.—N. C. Daily News.

SIAM NOTES.

BANGKOK, August 10th.

Mr. Hatelle, chief engineer of H.M.S. *Swift*, Mr. Plant, and a seaman are still laid up with fever at the Bangkok Hospital.

Chevalier Keen de Hoogerwerf and Commander McAlpin of the *Swift* were rudely treated on Tuesday evening at Siam. The Chevalier is, however, not a man to be trifled with, and he promptly seized the indecorous Siamese—who was not drunk as reported—and conveyed him to the Police Station.

Mr. Taylor, victim of the Bangkok outrage has submitted a petition to Mr. J. G. Scott, H. B. M. Minister-Resident, preparatory to memorialising the Secretary of State. The petition prays for compensation from the Siamese Government for the outrage committed on him and deals at length, we understand, with the disability of Mr. French, former British Consul, and the slackness of interest he had displayed in connection with this case.—*Free Press*.

BANGKOK, August 11th.

By the *Lee Suk* on the 7th inst. there were sent away to Hongkong Albert Hays, soldier, and Charles Fogarty, Captain's boy, both ill with dysentery.

Peter Johnson the sailor from the *Meda*, who was brought into the hospital about a week ago, succumbed to Java fever and dysentery on the 10th inst., despite the unremitting care and attention of Dr. Hays.

Reliable reports have been received at Bangkok, that in the Kabin district rice is now being sold at 33 Ticals per cavan of 25 bushels, while at the same time last year the prices were 25 for similar cavan.

This disease has broken out in the district of Lopburi, which supplies most of the cattle exported to Siam. A dealer brought 100 cattle down in boats yesterday, and on examination all the animals were found diseased. The exporters here would not buy, with the result that the cattle went back to Lopburi.

On Monday evening the 6th inst., at about 6 o'clock a launch coming down the river filled with Chinese, through care and management collided with H. B. M. S. *Swift*. Some damage was done to the *Swift's* fore-bulbous was broken in half, and a lot of the paint which was freshly put on scratched off; one of the crew in assisting to clear away the fore-bulbous jammed one of his fingers. The *Tim Sing Hoi*, for that was the name of the launch, belonging probably to a Chinese rice-mill, and the lost part of her superstructure which was caught in the rigging of the latter, head-gear. The damage done to the *Swift* might have been much more, if not for the prompt measures taken by those on board. The commanding officer at the time, thought it necessary to lay the fires in preparation for raising steam, and to have hands ready to let go the sheet anchor. Through the courtesy of Commodore R. Heller, a steam launch was sent and she towed the launch for some distance from the scene of the collision.

A telegram was received at the British Legation early this week intimating that Mr. de Bunsen, up to recently acting *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tokyo, Japan, has been appointed to the same position in Siam. Mr. de Bunsen is at home just now, so that in any case he will not be here for another five weeks. Whether Mr. Scott will then go back to Burma, where he is well-known and deservedly popular, or whether he will be sent to the Mekong, as British Commissioner for the delimitation of the "buffer" State is not yet settled, but in a few days it is expected that we will know more on the subject. During his short term of office as British Representative in Siam Mr. Scott has won golden opinions, and his departure will be regretted not only by British subjects, but by the general European community and the Siamese alike. It is, however, necessary to observe that Mr. de Bunsen is not coming to Siam as Minister and Consul-General, so that the appointment is in all probability a temporary one.—*Observer*.

BANGKOK, August 11th.

Mr. J. Murray Campbell, who has been at home some twelve months in connection with the Korean Railway arbitration, arrived here on Saturday by the *Hydra*.

The King of Siam, who is pleased to learn, still continues to make progress towards recovery, and for the last few days has, beside taking walking exercise in his apartments, partaken of more nourishment.

On Saturday evening, a party of Europeans who were proceeding to the opening services at the new Roman Catholic Church at the Chin were attacked by a dense shower of stones, at Wat Ma, Klong Bang Lung. The assailants were evidently Siamese, and their missiles formidable, but the occupants of the launch eventually drove them off by opening fire with the guns they had taken for the purpose of sport in the paddy fields.—*Bangkok Times*.

SHIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE crisis of events is drawing nearer and nearer. The Manchurian Army with three divisions is marching towards Seoul, which we suppose they will reach in a week, and the great contest will then take place, that will for some time at least decide which of the belligerents is the stronger. The Japanese are said to have prepared for this war with their huge neighbour for several years. About two years ago, a whole staff of military engineers were visiting the works at Tientsin and inspecting the Railway and the various works which were then being done there. The chief of the staff, General Kuroki, was a very capable man, and the Council of War, Siam, was in our midst. We hear that a member of the Japanese department has been in alliance with a Japanese spy, who is said to have

Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE!

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK.
FRESH BUTTER.
CREAM.
CREAM CHEESE AND
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESSES:—

J. KENNEDY,

PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD,
(82)

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

paid a high sum for information about the war stores of China. They have both been captured and we dare say little mercy will be shown them. Our great Gordon said to the Chinese Viceroy during the Russia-Chinese difficulty "Don't fight, that is do not offer great battles, you will be beaten. Carry on a guerrilla harassing of the enemy here and there, and keep as far as possible behind intrenchments, you fight well but blind a wall, but you have no plan. Procrastination and uncertainties should be your policy. You can afford to keep up an armed position much longer than Japan, but you should not offer any chance of decisive battles. Keep Japan engaged in Korea, keep up communication with China through places of retreat, keep your navy ever ready to attack if any chance occurs, but don't spend her in a large encounter and you will win your enemy out. You are well fit for playing the part of the Artful Dodger, but you will not do as the valiant assailant."

The gallant Major von Hanneken has had a hard time of it. When the Japanese fired the torpedo, he jumped into the water. He saw Captain Galsworthy and adjusted his life belt for him. A manly act under the circumstances, but only what we expected from Von Hanneken. He is supposed to have been five hours in the water, struggling for three hours against the tide, and then he got it with him and swam for it. He first reached an oyster rock where he lay for some time in an exhausted condition. He then swam again a short distance across to the island where several survivors had already arrived. They hailed him with great satisfaction, all clinging to him; some were in a fearful condition, their bodies having been scalded by steam. They went up this steep island and after one hour and a half's walk they reached a Korean fishing village, where they were treated with great kindness by the poor fishermen who gave them food and shelter. From this island they went across to a larger island, where Von Hanneken got a boat and after some protestations from the Chinese soldiers, who were all holding on to him as their protector, he went to Chemulpo where he met the *Yifu*, to whose captain he reported the affair. The *Yifu* proceeded with a Chinese junk to the island and took off the survivors. We hear that Von Hanneken has sent the poor islanders a rowing boat. An appeal has been made to Mr. Bristow to get a gunboat here. The state of the river is such that a vessel drawing 12 feet can only proceed as far as the match factory, that is about 20 miles from here, but the very nearness of our tars will inspire confidence. The appeal is extremely well worded and may be characterized as quite to the point. The Chinese fleet has gone out, so we shall likely hear some naval encounter before the forces on land meet.—*China Gazette*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Childhood, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very fattening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of the purest cod liver oil in a soluble form. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chao A. Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[Advt.]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE DIVIDEND Declared for the Half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of \$125 is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, at the OFFICES of the CORPORATION, where SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1894. (901)

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO from San Francisco per Steamship "CITY OF ROME" DE JANEIRO are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 28th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Cargo from Yokohama will be delivered from alongside.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1894. (1)

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."

Captain Roach, will be dispatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAIRRAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1894. (1900)

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ASWANLY."

Captain Murray, will be dispatched for the above Ports

